



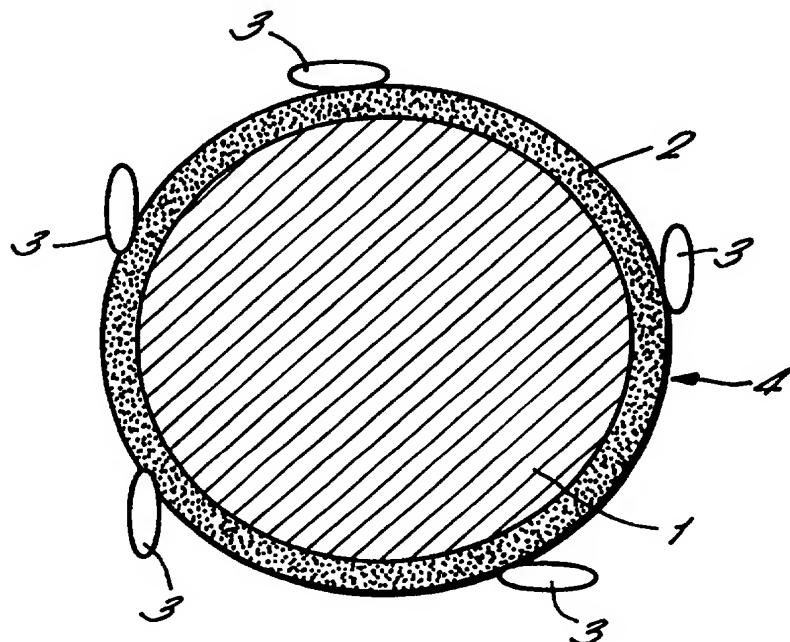
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A01N 25/26, 25/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/33472
			(43) International Publication Date: 18 September 1997 (18.09.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB97/00683		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 12 March 1997 (12.03.97)			
(30) Priority Data: 9605203.0 12 March 1996 (12.03.96) GB			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON [GB/GB]; Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ (GB).			
(72) Inventor; and		Published	
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): HOWSE, Philip, Edwin [GB/GB]; 14 Western Way, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hampshire PO12 2NG (GB).		With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	
(74) Agent: BOULT WADE TENNANT; 27 Furnival Street, London EC4A 1PQ (GB).			

(54) Title: PESTICIDAL OR HERBICIDAL COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract

A pesticidal or herbicidal composition in particulate form which comprises composite particles each comprising a core of an inert substrate having a pesticide or herbicide associated therewith, and a coating of an electrically resistive material around the said core, the particles carrying an electrostatic charge.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LJ	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

- 1 -

PESTICIDAL OR HERBICIDAL COMPOSITIONS

The present invention relates to pesticidal or herbicidal compositions.

5 The most common domestic insect pests are houseflies, mosquitoes and cockroaches.

10 The common housefly, *Musca domestica*, occurs throughout the world in domestic situations. Along with similar species, such as, the lesser housefly, blowflies and flesh flies, it contaminates food and spreads diseases, such as, typhoid and cholera, and also carries the eggs of parasitic worms.

15 The housefly is also a problem on refuse tips and is becoming a progressively greater nuisance in agriculture, where it breeds in deep litter breeding units for poultry and other animals.

20 The cockroach is ubiquitous in urban situations in the tropics and sub-tropics and is common in heated buildings in Britain, the rest of Europe and North America where food is prepared. Large cockroach populations are found in sewers and drains and many disease organisms have been isolated from them.

25 The mosquito is both a severe nuisance pest and vastly important as a vector for blood-borne diseases, such as, malaria, yellow fever, dengue and the like.

Control of those insect pests is becoming more urgent as human populations increase and provide more resources for them to breed.

30 International Patent Application No. WO94/00980 described the ability of electrostatically charged powders to adhere to an insect cuticle, to a surface of a plant or to a surface of an insect trap. However, insecticidal powders, for example magnesium silicate or silica particles impregnated with an insecticide, do not have the necessary characteristics

- 2 -

either to be electrostatically charged or to retain such an electrostatic charge and therefore the particles do not become attached firmly to an insect cuticle, to the surface of a plant, or to a surface of
5 an insect trap.

Herbicidal compositions which are in a particulate form also suffer the disadvantage that the herbicidal particles do not adhere firmly to the plants onto which they are sprayed or dusted.

10 We have now developed pesticidal or herbicidal compositions which are in particulate form and which have improved adherent properties so that they adhere more firmly to the insect, plant or surface onto which they are sprayed or dusted.

15 Accordingly, the present invention provides a pesticidal or herbicidal composition in particulate form which comprises composite particles each comprising a core of an inert substrate having a pesticide or herbicide associated therewith, and a
20 coating of an electrically resistive material around the said core, the particles carrying an electrostatic charge.

By the terms "pesticide" as used herein is meant any substance which can be used in the control of
25 agricultural, natural environmental and domestic pests, such as insects. Included within this term, therefore, are naturally occurring or synthetic chemical insecticides, fungicides, acaricides insect growth regulators and chemosterilants; entomopathogens such as bacteria, viruses and fungi; parasites; and behaviour modifying chemicals such as pheromones, allomones and kairomones. By the term "herbicide" as used herein is meant any substance which can be used in agriculture to control or modify plant growth.
30

35 The compositions of the present invention

comprise a core of an inert substrate, i.e. a material which acts merely as a carrier for the pesticide or herbicide and which is chemically and biologically inert. The inert substrate is preferably porous and highly absorbent. Suitable examples of such materials are silicon dioxide, magnesium silicate (talc), diatomaceous earth, cellulose or natural or synthetic polymers such as chitin, chitosan or rubber. The inert substrate may have the pesticide or herbicide associated with it by impregnation into it, or may have the pesticide or herbicide associated with it in some other way for example by adsorption or absorption thereon.

The cores of the composite particles are coated with a coating of an electrically resistive material, i.e. a material which readily accepts an electrical charge, such as a wax, a lipid, a natural or synthetic resin or a natural or synthetic polymeric material. Examples of waxes which may be used are Carnauba Wax, paraffin waxes, candelilla wax and bees' wax. Examples of polymeric coating materials are polytetrafluoroethylene, or ethylenic polymers. Examples of resins are shellac and synthetic acrylic resins. An example of a lipid which may be used is lecithin.

The composite particles of the present invention will generally have a particle size in the range of from 1 to 100 μm , preferably 20 to 60 μm . If the particles are too small then they become hazardous to human health, whilst if they are too large they will then tend to fall off the insect, plant or other surface to which they are applied either because of gravitational forces and/or because there will be insufficient electrostatic attraction. The thickness of the coating of the electrically resistive material

- 4 -

is not critical, provided that it surrounds the core of the particles and can readily accept an electric charge. Generally, the coating material will comprise at least 0.1% by volume, preferably 5 to 25% by volume 5 of the particles and the core will comprise up to 99.9% by volume, preferably 75 to 95% by volume of the particles.

The coating of electrically resistive material may be applied to the cores of the particles by any 10 suitable coating technique such as by fluidised bed coating, spraying or mixing.

The amount of pesticide or herbicide which is impregnated into or associated with the inert substrate will generally comprise at least 0.1% by 15 weight of the inert substrate. The amount of the pesticide or herbicide will depend upon the intended release rate from the composition and the length of intended duration of release. It will also depend upon the nature of the electrically resistive coating and 20 other factors.

It is known that insects carry an electrostatic charge. In the case of the cockroach, the outside of its cuticle is positively charged, with an electrostatic gradient across the cuticle (Beament, 25 J.W.L. in *Nature Lond.* Vol. 191, 1961, pp 217-221).

Accordingly, it is preferred if the particles of the compositions of the invention are electrostatically charged to have an opposite polarity to that of the pest against which they are targeted. 30 In this manner, the adhesion of the charged particles to the pest is improved.

The pesticide which is used in the present invention may be specifically targeted to the control of particular pests. For example, an insecticide may 35 be applied to sexually mature male insects so that it

spreads among the rest of the population during mating or by contact during swarming. The insecticide is unlikely to spread to other species of insect when transmitted in this way.

- 5 Each pesticide may be chosen to have a narrow spectrum of action. Entomopathogens are particularly well suited to this. A further embodiment is to use as the pesticide a specific attractant to attract insects to the composition. For example, the
- 10 attractant may be a sexual pheromone. Furthermore, a sexual attractant pheromone may be used to produce male confusion. This technique depends on the very high sensitivity of male insects to volatile sex attractants produced by females of the same species.
- 15 (In a few cases the male produces the attractant). The female pheromone affects the male guidance system which depends on flying upwind in an odour laden air current, thereby disrupting mating by preventing the males from locating the females.
- 20 Alternatively, a surface on which the insects may land is coated with electrostatically charged particles containing a volatile pheromone. The particles are then picked up by the insect from the surface. The particles picked up in this way are then transferred to the antennae or other parts of the insect bodies either by exploratory movement or during cleaning. The particles remain in place and continue to release pheromone, the coating on the particle ensuring good attachment and controlling the release rate. Due to habituation or saturation of the antenna receptors by the pheromone emission, the insects are unable to orientate with respect to trace emissions of pheromone from female insects in the air. Mating fails to occur and eggs laid by the females are infertile. Furthermore, the males themselves act as
- 25
- 30
- 35

- 6 -

female mimics, diverting uncontaminated males away from calling females.

In a particular embodiment of the invention the electrically resistive coating is smooth. The 5 smoothness of the coating will depend upon the nature of the coating material and the coating technique used. Accordingly, insects or mites which contact the smooth coating on charged particles get the particles onto their feet and the smooth surface of the 10 particles reduces friction and prevents them gripping satisfactorily onto a surface on which they are crawling. For example, honey bee mites (Varroa) are prevented in this manner from crawling up the walls of the beehive and attaching to bees. They thus fall to 15 the bottom of the hive and then are killed by an acaricide contained within the particles, by techniques known in the art.

In a preferred aspect of the present invention, a second pesticide or herbicide may be adhered to the 20 coating of the electrically resistive material, i.e. on the outer surface of the composite particles.

Particles which have two pesticides associated therewith may have two possible modes of action on the same species of insect. For example, the pesticide 25 impregnated into or associated with the inert substrate may be a bacillus which is toxic to the insect on ingestion. The second pesticide may be a fungus which is toxic by invasion through the outer cuticle of the insect.

The number of pesticides incorporated into a 30 single particle may be regulated in order to achieve a desired range of target specificity, or particles having different constituents may be mixed to achieve the same end.

35 Alternatively, the composite particles of the

- 7 -

present invention may contain a herbicide. For example, the herbicide may be a weedkiller which is sprayed onto a crop and will attach both to the crop plants and any weeds growing with the crop. The 5 weedkiller then kills the weeds. Alternatively, the crop plants may be sprayed or dusted with herbicide containing particles to achieve another effect, such as promoting or delaying growth.

In situations where particular insect pests or 10 fungal pests attack a crop, a suitable pesticide for the insect or fungi may be incorporated into the particles and the crop plants sprayed or dusted with the composition. The insects or fungal spores thus come into contact with the particles which adhere to 15 them and the pesticide is released from the particles of the composition to kill the insects or fungal spores. Combined compositions comprising herbicides with insecticides and/or fungicides are contemplated within the scope of the invention.

20 Charging of the particles may be achieved by friction or by subjecting them to electrical discharge, high electrical fields or other suitable means. Where the particles are applied directly to the pest, plant or surface for instance, by a 25 dispenser, such as, an aerosol spray dispenser, frictional charging may be effected by suitable design of the dispenser, particularly the nozzle configuration thereof.

The particles of the present invention will 30 preferably retain their electrostatic charge for at least 24 hours when they contain slow acting chemical pesticides, such as chemical insecticides and for at least 4 to 5 days when they contain biological pesticides.

35 The present invention will be further described

with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a particle of a control agent in accordance with the invention.

Referring to Figure 1, the particle 4 comprises a
5 highly absorbent or porous core 1 surrounded by an electrically resistive coating 2. The core 1 is impregnated with a pesticide, for example a biological insecticide such as *Metarhizium anisopliae*. The electrically resistive lipid coating may be, for
10 example, Carnauba Wax.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the particle 4 has a further pesticide 3 applied to the outer surface of the coating 2. The further pesticide may comprise fungal spores. A plurality of particles as shown in
15 Figure 1 may be charged by corona discharge techniques.

The present invention will be further described with reference to the following Examples.

20

EXAMPLE 1

Silicon dioxide particles 0.5 to 10 μm in diameter, (Sigma Chemical Co.), 10g, were mixed with 10g of the insecticide Sulfluramid (Trade Name -
25 Griffin Corporation). Composite impregnated silicon dioxide particles were thus formed which were then thoroughly mixed with 80g Carnauba wax particles of from 20 to 80 μm in diameter. The silica particles, which are known to occlude lipid materials acquired a
30 coating of lipid molecules from the wax particles. Carnauba wax is a highly electrically resistive material. Accordingly, the addition of the wax to the silica particles, and coating of the silica particles thereby, increases the level of charge imparted to the
35 particles as a result of friction on shaking the

- 9 -

powder.

10 adult German cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*) were treated with the prepared dry powder mixture using a fine camel hair brush to place a fine uniform
5 coating over the whole of the dorsal surface of the insect. For each group of 10 insects that was treated with the mixture, a similar group was treated in exactly the same way with a mixture prepared in the proportions of silica, 90g, and sulfluramid, 10g.
10 Each test was replicated four times with each group of 10 insects.

The treated cockroaches were kept in individual containers in a chamber at 25°C and 30-40% relative humidity. The mortality of the insects was then
15 recorded in terms of the number of insects out of 10 that showed no movement of any part of the body for 24 hours.

Figure 2 shows the mean mortality of cockroaches from the four replicate tests. The results show that
20 the insecticidal effect is significantly greater when the electrostatic properties of the carrier particles are increased by association with the wax particles. This is demonstrated by mortality occurring after 72 hours with the wax coated silica particles, rather
25 than after than 96 hours for particles without the wax coating.

EXAMPLE 2

30 The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using chitosan (Seacure CL210, Pronova Biopolymer) as the carrier for the sulfluramid.

A control experiment was carried out substantially in the manner as described in Example 1
35 using a mixture of chitosan and sulfluramid.

- 10 -

The results of the experiments are given in Figure 3, from which it can be seen that the insecticidal effect of the sulfluramid is increased when the carrier particles are coated with lipid.

5

EXAMPLE 3

10 The procedures of Examples 1 and 2 were repeated using adult American cockroaches (*Periplaneta americana*). Substantially the same results were obtained.

CLAIMS:

1. A pesticidal or herbicidal composition in particulate form which comprises composite particles each comprising a core of an inert substrate having a pesticide or herbicide associated therewith, and a coating of an electrically resistive material around the said core, the particles carrying an electrostatic charge.
- 10 2. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the inert substrate comprises silica, magnesium silicate, diatomaceous earth, cellulose or a natural or synthetic polymer.
- 15 3. A composition as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the particles have an average particle size in the range of from 1 to 100 μm .
- 20 4. A composition as claimed in claim 3 wherein the particles have an average particle size in the range of from 20 to 60 μm .
- 25 5. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the pesticide is an insecticide, fungicide, acaricide, insect growth regulator or chemosterilant.
- 30 6. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the pesticide is a bacterium, virus or fungus.
- 35 7. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the pesticide is a behaviour modifying chemical.

- 12 -

8. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the pesticide or herbicide comprises at least 0.1% by weight of the cores of the particles.

5

9. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the coating material comprises from 5 to 25% by volume of the comprises particles.

10

10. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the electrically resistive coating comprises a wax, a lipid, a natural or synthetic resin or a natural synthetic polymer.

15

11. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein a second pesticide or herbicide is adhered to the coating of the electrically resistive material.

20

12. A composition as claimed in claim 11 wherein the second pesticide comprises fungal spores.

25

13. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, or 8 to 12, wherein the herbicide is a weedkiller or a plant growth regulator.

FIG. 1.

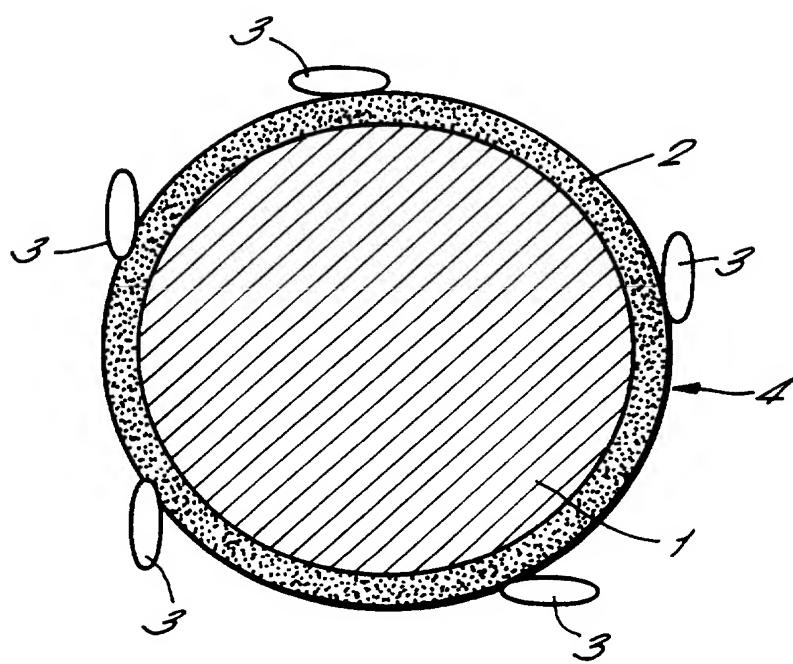
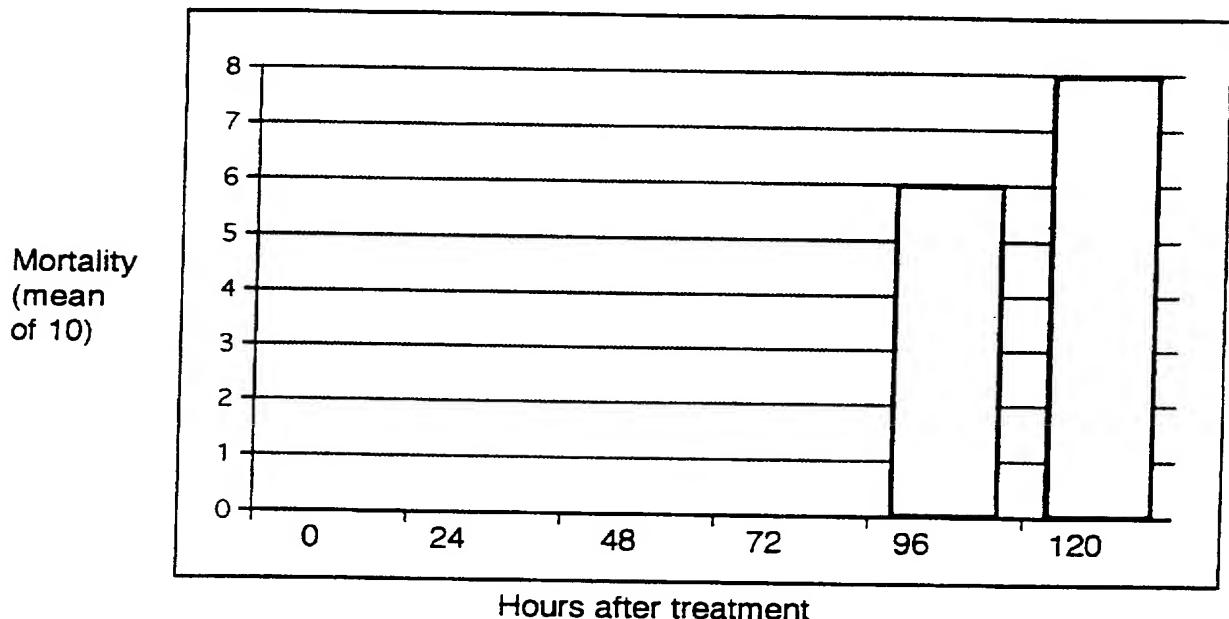


FIG. 2.

The Effect of Electrostatic Powder on SiO₂ and Sulfluramid Admixturesa. 90% Silicon Dioxide, 10% Sulfluramid (*Control*)

b. 80% Carnauba Wax, 10% Silicon dioxide, 10% Sulfluramid

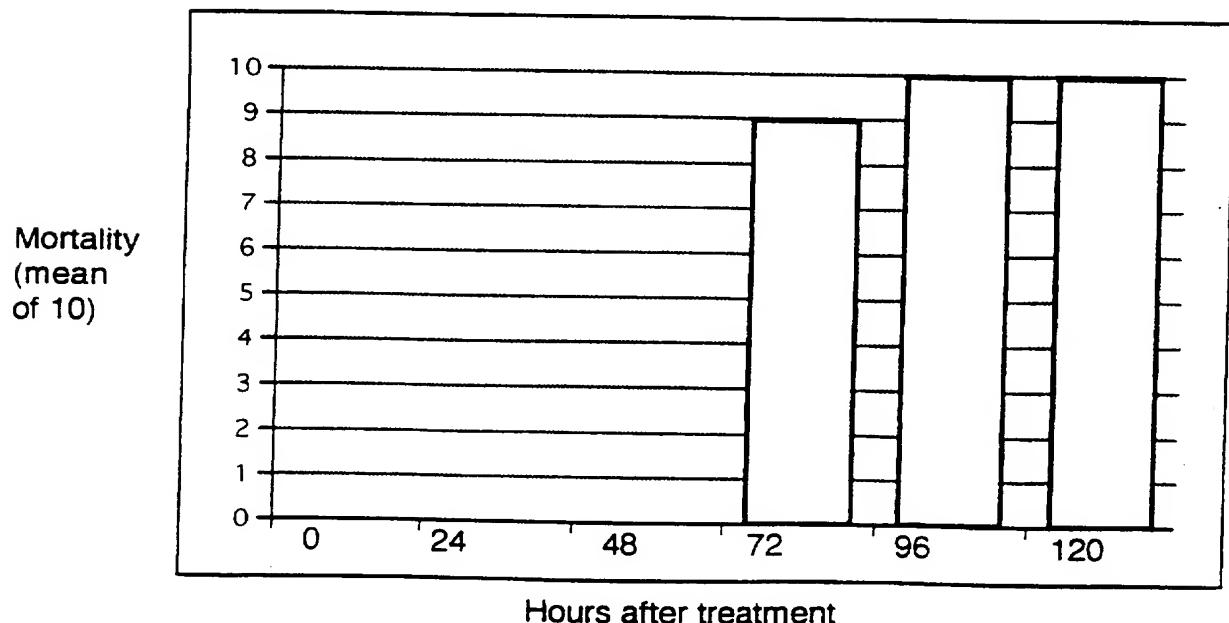
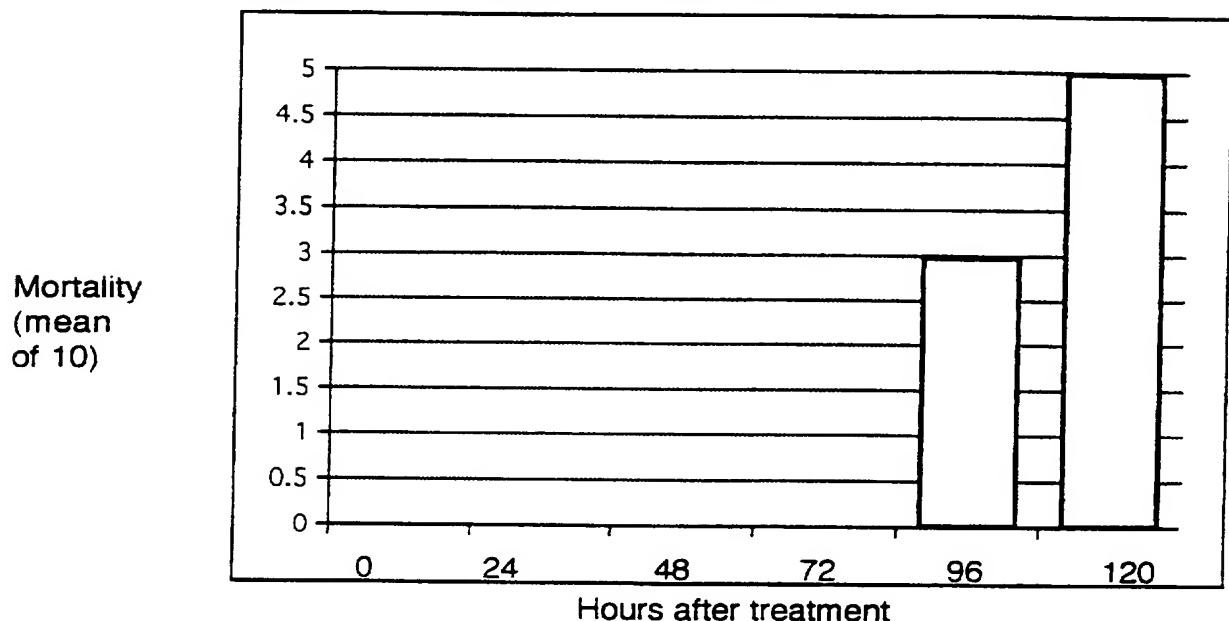


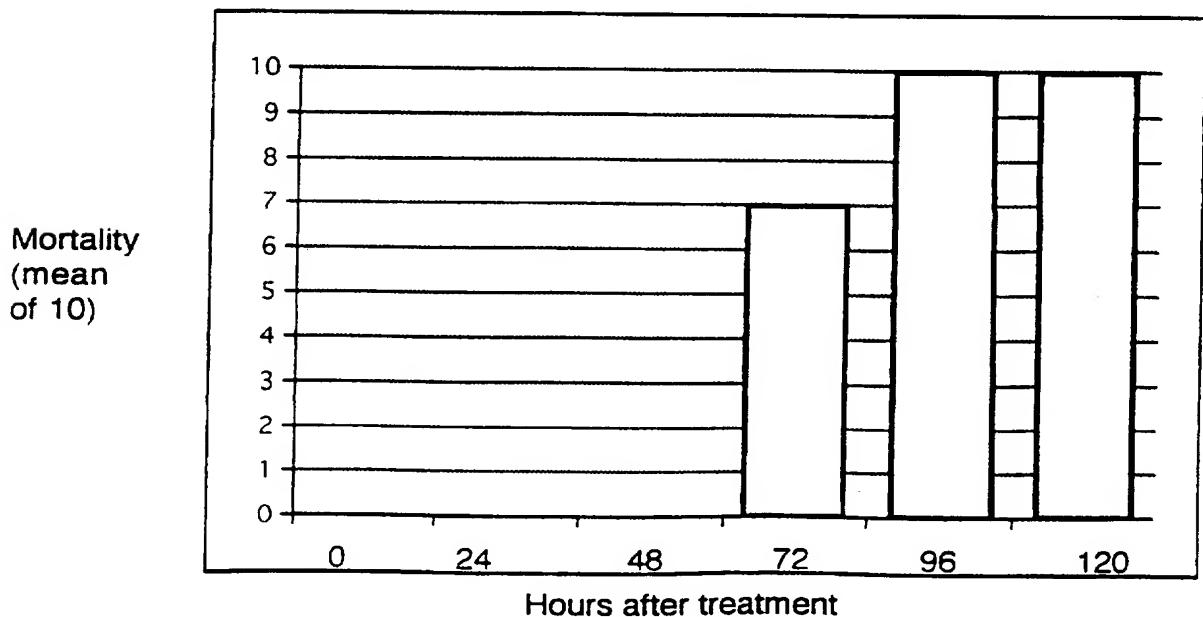
FIG. 3.

The Effect of Electrostatic Powder on Chitosan and Sulfluramid Admixtures

a. 90% Chitosan, 10% Sulfluramid (*Control*)



b. 80% Carnauba Wax, 10% Chitosan, 10% Sulfluramid



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/GB 97/00683

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A01N 25/26, A01N 25/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, CA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9400980 A1 (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON), 20 January 1994 (20.01.94), the claims --	1-13
X	WO 8300799 A1 (SIERRA CHEMICAL COMPANY), 17 March 1983 (17.03.83), the claims --	1-13
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, Vol 15, No 60, C-805, abstract of JP,A,2-288803 (Nissan Chem Ind Ltd), 28 November 1990 (28.11.90) --	1-13
X	EP 0529975 A1 (E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY), 3 March 1993 (03.03.93), column 2, line 11 - line 16, the claims --	1-13

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"B" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

26 May 1997

08 July 1997 (08.07.97)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 cpo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

GERD STRANDELL

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/GB 97/00683

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 2127690 A (SANDOZ LTD.), 18 April 1984 (18.04.84) --	1-13
X	EP 0018119 A1 (UNIROYAL, INC.), 29 October 1980 (29.10.80) --	1-13
X	US 5358863 A (PAUL C. QUIMBY, JR. ET AL), 25 October 1994 (25.10.94) --	1-13
P,X	WO 9707676 A1 (E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY), 6 March 1997 (06.03.97), page 8, line 16 - line 32; page 14, line 8 - line 10, the examples -- -----	1-13

SA 74491

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

20/05/97

International application No.

PCT/GB 97/00683

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9400980 A1	20/01/94	AU 669727 B AU 4575693 A CA 2140015 A EP 0650322 A GB 2268676 A JP 7508882 T		20/06/96 31/01/94 20/01/94 03/05/95 19/01/94 05/10/95
WO 8300799 A1	17/03/83	AU 560351 B AU 8954982 A BR 8207833 A CA 1195137 A EP 0079668 A,B JP 58501326 T		02/04/87 28/03/83 06/09/83 15/10/85 25/05/83 11/08/83
EP 0529975 A1	03/03/93	AU 659473 B AU 2119492 A CN 1069853 A ES 2081574 T JP 6107509 A US 5229356 A		18/05/95 25/02/93 17/03/93 01/03/96 19/04/94 20/07/93
GB 2127690 A	18/04/84	AU 1969283 A BE 897860 A BR 8305342 A CH 655639 B CS 8307076 A DE 3334198 A FR 2533415 A,B JP 59082304 A NL 8303284 A US 5283060 A		05/04/84 29/03/84 08/05/84 15/05/86 13/08/87 29/03/84 30/03/84 12/05/84 16/04/84 01/02/94
EP 0018119 A1	29/10/80	AR 225171 A AU 536292 B AU 5696980 A BG 34899 A BR 8001579 A CA 1124174 A CY 1208 A EG 14650 A GB 2045717 A,B HK 14584 A JP 1481408 C JP 55130903 A JP 63032043 B		26/02/82 03/05/84 02/10/80 15/12/83 18/11/80 25/05/82 31/12/83 30/09/84 05/11/80 24/02/84 10/02/89 11/10/80 28/06/88
US 5358863 A	25/10/94	NONE		
WO 9707676 A1	06/03/97	NONE		